



CE CODING  
LEGACY

NCC believes the individual certified nurse is the best person to determine the specialty code for their CE, as they have the specific content of the CE program.

# CE Coding for Legacy Examinations

(those no longer currently offered)

## Your CE and NCC Maintenance Requirements

- Ambulatory Women's Health Care Nursing
- High Risk Obstetric Nursing
- Reproductive Endocrinology/Infertility Nursing
- Telephone Nursing Practice
- ANA-MCH/NCC Joint Certification Program



## Ambulatory Women's Health Care Codes for Maintenance

1. Obstetrics (Antepartum)
4. Gynecology
5. Infertility and Reproductive Endocrinology
6. Menopause
9. Postpartum Assessment, Care or Complications
10. Newborn Assessment, Care or Management of Complication
12. Breastfeeding
15. Primary Care
16. Maternal Factors Affecting the Newborn
17. Pharmacology
18. Physical Assessment, Physiology and Diagnostic and Laboratory Evaluation
19. Universal Hours (includes Legal and Ethical Issues, Research, Resuscitation and Stabilization & HIV)



CE CODING  
LEGACY

## SPECIALTY CONTENT TOPICS

The following is a list of specialty topics that represent the content appropriate for maintaining Ambulatory Women's Health Care Nursing certification. Note content is listed in alphabetical order.

### AMBULATORY WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE NURSING

ABO incompatibility	Breast biopsy	Complete blood counts	Fibrocystic breast changes	Hormone therapy
Abortion—spontaneous or elective	Breast cancer	Condoms	Fibromyalgia	Hot flashes
Abruptio placenta	Breast self exam	Conjunctivitis	Fifth disease exposure in pregnancy	Human papilloma virus
Abstinence	Breastfeeding	Contact dermatitis	Folic acid deficiency	Hyperemesis gravidarum
Acne	Bronchitis	Contraception methods	Fungal height measurements	Hyperlipidemia
Addictive disorders	BUN and creatinine	Contraction stress test	Galactorrhea	Hypermenorrhea
Adenomyosis	Candida albicans	Contraceptive sponge	Gallbladder disease	Hyperprolactinemia
Adnexal masses	Cardiovascular disease in women	Cystitis	Gastroesophageal reflux	Hypertension general
Adolescent pregnancy	Cervical biopsy	Cytomeglovirus	GBS culture	Hyperthyroidism
AIDS	Cervical cancer	Dental care in pregnancy	Genetic risk assessment	Hypomenorrhea
Allergies	Cervical cap	Depression	Gestational diabetes	Hypothyroidism
Amenorrhea	Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia	Diabetes diagnosis and risks	Gestational hypertension	Hysterectomy
Amniocentesis	Cervical polyps	Diabetes in pregnancy	Gestational trophoblastic disease	Hysterosalpingogram
Androgen excess	Cervical warts	Dilatation and curettage	GI disturbances—common	Hysteroscopy
Anemia	Cervicitis	Domestic violence	GnRH therapy	Immunizations
Anxiety disorders	Cesarean birth	Dysfunctional uterine bleeding	Gonorrhea	Infectious disease screening
Asthma	Chancroid	Dysmenorrhea	Grave's disease	Infertility
Auscultation of fetal heart rate	Childbirth preparation	Dyspareunia	Gynecologic anatomy and physiology	Intermenstrual bleeding
Back pain	Chlamydia	Ectopic Pregnancy	Gynecologic diseases/complications	Interstitial cystitis
Bacterial vaginosis	Cholecystitis in pregnancy	Emergency contraception	Headache	Intrauterine devices
Bartholin's gland duct cyst	Cholesterol disorders	Endometrial biopsy	Health history	Intrauterine growth retardation
Bell's palsy	Chorionic villus sampling	Endometrial polyps	Health promotion – diet	Iron deficiency anemia
Bleeding during pregnancy	Chronic pelvic pain	Endometriosis	Health promotion – exercise	Irritable bowel syndrome
Blood glucose/hemoglobin A1C	Cigarette smoking hazards	Endometritis	Hepatitis (all types)	Karyotyping
Blood type, Rh type and antibody screening	Climacteric	Environmental hazards during pregnancy	Herbal medicines in ob/gyn	Lactation amenorrhea method
Bone density testing	Coitus interruptus	Family history	Herpes	Laparoscopy
Breast anatomy and physiology	Colonoscopy	Fecal testing	Hirsutism	Leiomyomas
	Colposcopy	Female sex response	HIV infection	Leopold maneuvers
	Common cold	Fertility awareness methods		Lipid profiles
	Complementary medicine for Ob/Gyn	Fetal assessment		Liver function studies
				Lochia

(continued on page 3)



## Ambulatory Women's Health Care Codes for Maintenance

1. Obstetrics (Antepartum)
4. Gynecology
5. Infertility and Reproductive Endocrinology
6. Menopause
9. Postpartum Assessment, Care or Complications
10. Newborn Assessment, Care or Management of Complication
12. Breastfeeding
15. Primary Care
16. Maternal Factors Affecting the Newborn
17. Pharmacology
18. Physical Assessment, Physiology and Diagnostic and Laboratory Evaluation
19. Universal Hours (includes Legal and Ethical Issues, Research, Resuscitation and Stabilization & HIV)

CE CODING  
LEGACY

(continued from page 3)

## SPECIALTY CONTENT TOPICS

The following is a list of specialty topics that represent the content appropriate for maintaining Ambulatory Women's Health Care Nursing certification. Note content is listed in alphabetical order.

### AMBULATORY WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE NURSING

Male infertility	Nicotine replacement therapy	Parovirus screening	Polycystic ovarian syndrome	Preterm birth risks
Mammograms	Nipple discharge	Pelvic inflammatory disease	Polymenorrhea	Preterm labor
Mastectomy	Nonstress test	Pelvic relaxation disorders	Postcoital contraception	Psoriasis
Mastitis	Nutrition counseling	Peptic ulcer disease	Postpartum blues	Puberty
Medroxyprogesterone acetate	Nuva ring	Perimenopause	Postpartum complications	Pyelonephritis
Menarche	Obesity	Perinatal loss	Postpartum depression	Reproductive technologies
Menopause	Oligomenorrhea	Pharmacokinetics	Postpartum hemorrhage	RhD alloimmunization
Menstrual cycle	Oral contraceptives	Pharmacology – contraception	Postpartum physiology	Rubella
Menstrual irregularities	Osteoarthritis	Pharmacology – gynecologic disorders	Preconceptional counseling	Safe sex practices
Menstruation	Osteoporosis	Pharmacology during pregnancy	Preexisting condition complicating pregnancy	Seizures disorders
Metorrhagia	Ovarian cancer	Pharyngitis	Pregnancy complications	
Migraine headache	Ovarian cysts	Physical assessment – all systems	Pregnancy physiology	
Minor skin disorders	Ovulation	Pityriasis rosea	Pregnancy testing	
Mitral valve prolapse	Ovulation testing	Placenta previa	Premenstrual and related disorders	
Mullerian anomalies	Paget's disease		Prenatal care	
Multiple gestation	Pap smear technique and interpretation			
Natural family planning	Parenting issues			

### High Risk Obstetric Nursing Codes for Maintenance

1. Obstetrics (Antepartum)
2. Obstetrics (Intrapartum)
3. Obstetrics (High Risk)
11. EFM
16. Maternal Factors Affecting the Newborn
17. Pharmacology
18. Physical Assessment, Physiology and Diagnostic and Laboratory Evaluation
19. Universal Hours (includes Legal and Ethical Issues, Research, Resuscitation and Stabilization & HIV)

## SPECIALTY CONTENT TOPICS

The following is a list of specialty topics that represent the content appropriate for maintaining High Risk Obstetric Nursing certification. Note content is listed in alphabetical order.

### HIGH RISK OBSTETRIC NURSING

Abnormal implantation	Chorioamnionitis	Fetal stimulation	Minor trauma	Resuscitation and stabilization
Abruptio placenta	Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)	Genetic screening	Multiple gestation	Rh, ABO and antibodies
Abuse (physical/emotional/sexual)	Chronic hypertension	Gestational hypertension	Neurological disorders	Rubella
Acid-base interpretation	Coagulation profile	Grieving	Nonstress testing	Scleroderma
Amniocentesis	Collagen vascular diseases	HELLP syndrome	Nutrition	Seizures
Amniotic fluid disorders	Communicable infectious diseases	Hematologic studies	Oligohydramnios	Sepsis
Amniotic fluid embolism	Congenital heart disease	Hemoglobinopathies	Pain management in labor	Septic shock
Antibiotic therapy	Contraction stress testing	Hemorrhage	Papanicolaou smears	Sexual transmitted diseases
Anticholinergic therapy	Cord blood sampling	Hepatitis	Pharmacology	Sickle cell anemia/thalassemia
Anticoagulant therapy	Cordocentesis	Hydatidiform mole	Placenta accreta	Spinal cord injury
Anticonvulsant therapy	Corticosteroids	Hyperemesis	Placenta percreta	STD screening and testing
Antidepressants/psychotropic	Depression	Hypertensive crisis	Placenta previa	Stress
Antidiabetic, hypoglycemic drugs	Diabetes mellitus (all types)	Hyperthyroidism	Placental function	Systemic lupus erythematosus
Antidysrhythmic drugs	Diabetic ketoacidosis	Hypoglycemia	Placental hormones	Thrombocytopenia (TTP and ITP)
Antihypertensive agents	Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)	Hypothyroidism	Pneumonia	Deep vein thrombosis
Anti-inflammatory agents	Diuretics	Immunologic studies	Polyhydramnios	Thyroid disorders
Antineoplastic agents	Dysfunctional labor	Induction/augmentation	Post anesthesia/analgesia care	Tocolytics
Antithyroid drugs	Eclampsia	Infectious disease/sepsis	Post traumatic stress syndrome	Toxicology
Apt testing	EKG interpretation	Ischemic heart disease	Postdates pregnancy	Transport preparation
Asthma	Electronic fetal monitoring	Kleihauer Betke test	Preeclampsia	Trauma
Asymptomatic bacteriuria	Emergency care	Labor assessment/abnormalities	Preterm pregnancy	Tuberculosis testing
Bacteriuria	Fetal anatomy and physiology	Lifestyle and environmental risks	Prolonged hospitalization/prolonged bedrest	Uterine rupture
Biochemical studies	Fetal assessment	Lyme	Prolonged preterm rupture of membranes	V/Q scan
Biophysical profile	Fetal blood sampling	Lymphatic cancer	Pulmonary disorders	Vaginal cultures
Blood disorders	Fetal heart rate pattern interpretation	Malignancies	Pulmonary edema	Varicella
Breast cancer	Fetal laboratory evaluation	Maternal anatomy and physiology	Pulmonary embolus	Vasa previa
Bronchodilators	Fetal movement counting	Maternal cardiac disease/anomalies	Pulmonary function tests	Vasodilators
Cardiac enzymes	Fetal pulmonary maturity studies	Maternal chest and renal X-ray	Pulse oximetry	VBAC
CBC with differential		Maternal serum alpha fetoprotein (AFP)	Pyelonephritis	Viral studies
Cerebrovascular accidents		Maternal ultrasound	Renal and GU/GI disease	
Cervical cancer		Microbiologic studies	Renal failure (acute & chronic)	
Chemical dependency				
Cholecystitis/Cholelithiasis				

Reproductive Endocrinology/  
Infertility Codes for Maintenance

1. Obstetrics (Antepartum)
4. Gynecology
5. Infertility and Reproductive Endocrinology
6. Menopause
16. Maternal Factors Affecting the Newborn
18. Physical Assessment, Physiology and Diagnostic and Laboratory Evaluation
19. Univeral Hours (includes Legal and Ethical Issues, Research, Resuscitation and Stabilization & HIV)

## SPECIALTY CONTENT TOPICS

The following is a list of specialty topics that represent the content appropriate for maintaining Reproductive Endocrinology/Infertility Nursing certification. Note content is listed in alphabetical order.

### REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY/INFERTILITY NURSING

<p>Adenomyosis</p> <p>Amenorrhea primary or secondary</p> <p>Amniocentesis</p> <p>Anatomic deformities</p> <p>Antibiotics</p> <p>Anti-estrogens</p> <p>Antisperm antibodies</p> <p>Antisperm antibody testing Immunologic</p> <p>Antisperm antibody testing</p> <p>Artificial insemination techniques</p> <p>Asherman's syndrome</p> <p>Behavioral disorders</p> <p>Benign uterine conditions</p> <p>Calcium supplementation in menopause</p> <p>Cervical disorders</p> <p>Chorionic villus sampling</p> <p>Closure</p> <p>Congenital adrenal hyperplasia</p> <p>Cryopreservation of embryos</p> <p>Cultural factors affecting infertility</p> <p>Cultures</p> <p>Decision-making</p> <p>Detailed reproductive examination – female</p> <p>Detailed reproductive examination – male</p> <p>Diagnosis of pregnancy</p> <p>Diagnostic testing</p> <p>Donor gametes</p>	<p>Dysfunctional uterine bleeding</p> <p>Early embryonic development</p> <p>Early pregnancy physiology</p> <p>Ectopic pregnancy</p> <p>Endocrine disorders</p> <p>Endocrine profile</p> <p>Endometrial biopsy</p> <p>Endometriosis</p> <p>Epididymal aspirations</p> <p>Estrogen therapy</p> <p>Female reproductive anatomy</p> <p>Female reproductive endocrinology and infertility</p> <p>Female reproductive physiology</p> <p>Fertilization</p> <p>Genetic studies</p> <p>Gestational carrier</p> <p>GIFT</p> <p>Gonadal development disorders</p> <p>Gonadal dysgenesis</p> <p>Gonadotropins</p> <p>Grief process</p> <p>Health history taking – female/male</p> <p>Hormonal dysfunction</p> <p>HSG/hysteroscopy</p> <p>Hysterosalpingogram</p> <p>Hysteroscopic surgery</p> <p>Hysteroscopy</p> <p>Immunologic phenomena</p> <p>Immunologic studies</p>	<p>Implantation</p> <p>Infection</p> <p>Infertility drugs</p> <p>IVF</p> <p>Klinefelter's syndrome</p> <p>Laboratory work: CBC, platelets, PTT,ANA, etc</p> <p>Laparoscopy</p> <p>Leiomyomata male anatomic abnormalities</p> <p>Male factors</p> <p>Male gonadal development disorders</p> <p>Male hermaphroditism</p> <p>Male infections causing infertility</p> <p>Male puberty</p> <p>Male puberty - developmental disorders</p> <p>Male reproductive physiology</p> <p>Medical therapy for infertility</p> <p>Menstrual cycle</p> <p>Mucus/post coital testing</p> <p>Multiple gestation</p> <p>Myomectomy</p> <p>Ovulation and luteal phase defects</p> <p>Pelvic adhesions</p> <p>Pelvic inflammatory diseases</p> <p>Pelvic masses</p> <p>Pelvic sonogram</p> <p>Perimenopause &amp; menopause management</p>	<p>Perimenopause &amp; menopause physical changes</p> <p>Perimenopause &amp; menopause physiology</p> <p>Placental function in early pregnancy</p> <p>Polyyps</p> <p>Postoperative sequelae</p> <p>Precocious</p> <p>Puberty</p> <p>Preconceptual counseling</p> <p>Pregnancy after infertility</p> <p>Pregnancy testing</p> <p>Premature ovarian failure</p> <p>Progesterone therapy</p> <p>Psychosocial aspects of care of the infertile couple</p> <p>Puberty – factors affecting onset</p> <p>Puberty – physiology</p> <p>Puberty – physical changes</p> <p>Puberty – psychological issues</p> <p>Puberty-disorders</p> <p>Quantitative beta HCG</p> <p>Radiologic testing</p> <p>Recurrent abortion</p> <p>Reproductive technologies</p> <p>Retrograde ejaculation</p> <p>Selection termination</p> <p>Semen analysis</p> <p>Serum profiles</p> <p>Sexual ambiguity</p>	<p>Sperm mucus cross match testing</p> <p>Sperm penetration assay hamster test</p> <p>Spermatogenesis</p> <p>Sterilization reversal</p> <p>Steroid therapy</p> <p>Steroids</p> <p>Stress management</p> <p>Surgical repair of uterine anomalies</p> <p>Surgical therapy for infertility</p> <p>Surgical therapy</p> <p>Tanner scale</p> <p>Testicular biopsy</p> <p>Testosterone</p> <p>Therapeutic insemination</p> <p>Threatened abortion</p> <p>Trophoblastic disease</p> <p>Tubal diseases/damage</p> <p>Tubal/Pelvic disorders</p> <p>Ultrasound diagnosis of pregnancy</p> <p>Ultrasound</p> <p>Unexplained infertility</p> <p>Uterine anomalies</p> <p>Uterine disorders</p> <p>Varicocele repair</p> <p>Vasovasostomy</p>
--	---	---	--	---

## Telephone Nursing Codes for Maintenance

1. Obstetrics (Antepartum)
4. Gynecology
5. Infertility and Reproductive Endocrinology
6. Menopause
8. Low Risk Neonatal Nursing
9. Postpartum Assessment, Care or Management of Complication
10. Newborn Assessment, Care or Management of Complication
12. Breastfeeding
13. Home Care/Follow-up Care
14. Telephone Nursing
15. Primary Care
16. Maternal Factors Affecting the Newborn
17. Pharmacology
18. Physical Assessment, Physiology and Diagnostic and Laboratory Evaluation
19. Univeral Hours (includes Legal and Ethical Issues, Research, Resuscitation and Stabilization & HIV)

CE CODING  
LEGACY

## SPECIALTY CONTENT TOPICS

The following is a list of specialty topics that represent the content appropriate for maintaining Telephone Nursing Practice certification. Note content is listed in alphabetical order.

### TELEPHONE NURSING PRACTICE

#### ACUITY/DISPOSITION OF CALLS

Application of telephone nursing protocols  
Assessment of caller's comfort with treatment plan  
Barriers to communicating with callers  
Call documentation  
Caller understanding/comprehension  
Chief complaint identification  
Communication skills  
Components of telephone nursing  
Establishing contact and rapport on the phone  
Evaluation of patient data  
Forming a diagnosis

Handling high risk patient populations  
Identifying emergencies  
Intervention planning  
Interview skills  
Nurse follow-ups and call backs  
Obtaining baseline data  
Obtaining data relevant current complaint  
Patient access to care  
Patient history taking  
Patient role in plan of care  
Prioritization of calls  
Resource identification & referral  
Situation analysis  
Special callers/situations  
Symptom analysis

#### CLINICAL ASPECTS OF TELEPHONE NURSING

Abdominal pain  
Abrasions  
Allergic reactions  
Animal/insect/human bites  
Asthma  
Back pain  
Breast problems  
Breastfeeding  
Breathing problems  
Burns  
Cardiopulmonary problems  
Chest pain  
Choking  
Constipation  
Cough  
Dental problems  
Dermatologic problems  
Diabetes  
Diarrhea  
Dizziness/fainting  
Domestic abuse/family violence  
Ear problems  
Electric shock  
Emergency contraception  
ENT problems  
Extremity injury

Extremity problems  
Eye/facial problems  
Fever  
Flank pain  
Foreign bodies  
Gastrointestinal problems  
General health advice  
General health problems  
Genital problems  
Gynecologic problems  
Hay fever  
Head injury  
Headache  
Heart palpitations  
Heartburn  
Heat/cold exposure  
Immunization reactions  
Jaundice  
Lacerations/cuts  
Lethargy/fatigue  
Lice infestations  
Menstrual problems  
Mouth problems  
Musculoskeletal problems  
Nausea/vomiting  
Neck problems  
Neurologic problems  
Newborn care  
Nosebleeds

Numbness  
Nutrition  
OTC/prescription drugs advice and instructions  
Pelvic pain  
Penile problems  
Postoperative problems  
Postpartum  
Pre and postoperative  
Pregnancy-related problems  
Psychological disturbances  
Psychosocial problems  
Rash  
Sore throat  
STDs  
Stroke  
Substance abuse  
Suicidal/homicidal ideation  
Thyroid problems  
Trauma  
Upper respiratory infection  
Urinary tract infection  
Urologic problems  
Vaccinations  
Vaginal bleeding



**ANA-MCH/NCC Joint Certification Codes for Maintenance**

1. Obstetrics (Antepartum)
2. Obstetrics (Intrapartum)
3. Obstetrics (High Risk)
4. Gynecology
9. Postpartum Assessment, Care or Management of Complication
10. Newborn Assessment, Care or Management of Complication
12. Breastfeeding
16. Maternal Factors Affecting the Newborn
17. Pharmacology
18. Physical Assessment, Physiology and Diagnostic and Laboratory Evaluation
19. Univeral Hours (includes Legal and Ethical Issues, Research, Resuscitation and Stabilization & HIV)

## ANA-MCH/NCC CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

This certification program was sponsored jointly by NCC and the ANA Maternal Child Division from 1976 to 1979.

Topics must relate to maternal, gynecologic and neonatal nursing specialty areas. Individual certified under this program, earned a credential for excellence in practice in maternal, gynecological and neonatal nursing.

Listed are four major specialty areas an individual selected as their primary area of certification under the joint program. The corresponding topics that are equivalent to NCC sponsored exams are listed next to each the topic areas. These are the topics that should guide the CE activities for maintenance.

### JOINT PROCESS SPECIALTY

- Women's Health Care I
- Women's Health Care II
- Maternal Newborn Nursing Care
- Nursing Care in Labor & Delivery

### NCC SPECIALTY TOPICS

- Ambulatory Women's Health Care Nursing
- Ambulatory Women's Health Care Nursing
- Maternal Newborn Nursing
- Inpatient Obstetric Nursing



## DETERMINING WHAT CONTENT MEETS EACH SPECIALTY CODE

### NCC “OTHER” CODES

You can only use these hours for baseline hours and not hours designated in the education plan assigned to a specific competency area. Baseline hours are listed as hours that are assigned to any competency area and appear at the bottom of your plan.

<b>NCC Pretest Participant</b>	21	If you participated in the NCC sponsored pretest program
<b>NCC Item Writer</b>	22	If you are credentialed by NCC and have participated in the item writing program
<b>NCC CE Reviewer or Author</b>	23	If you reviewed or authored an NCC continuing education module
<b>Presenter of a CE Course or Preceptor</b>	24	<p>Presenter of educational program can use the same amount of CE earned by the participants. Such CE presentation CANNOT be part of the individual’s job responsibilities. If the activities was presented more than once you can only use the CE hours once.</p> <p>The maximum number of hours that can be earned for preceptorship activity is 10 hours per maintenance cycle. This is limited to preceptoring students in your same certification specialty area. Staff orientation is NOT considered a preceptor activity and cannot be used.</p>
<b>Author of a Book Chapter or Journal Article</b>	25	<p><b>Rules for Using Publications for Maintenance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The publication date of the article/book/module will determine its applicability for your current certification maintenance.</li> <li>• You are limited to using one article, book authorship or service as an NCC continuing education reviewer or monograph author per certification maintenance cycle.</li> <li>• Articles/books must be related to the certification specialty area.</li> <li>• 5 contact hours will be awarded to those who have written a journal article or a chapter of a book.</li> <li>• 15 contact hours will be awarded to those who are a primary or secondary author of a book.</li> </ul>